

SHASTA RED FIR/THIN-LEAVED HUCKLEBERRY/COMMON PRINCE'S-PINE

Abies magnifica shastensis/Vaccinium membranaceum/Chimaphila umbellata

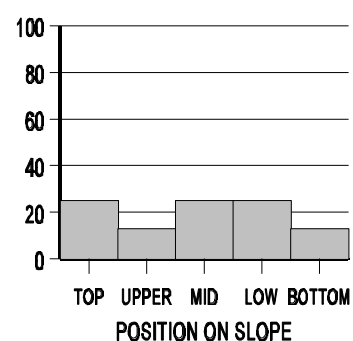
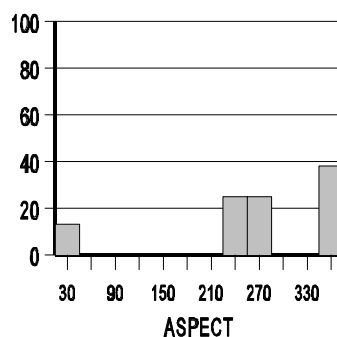
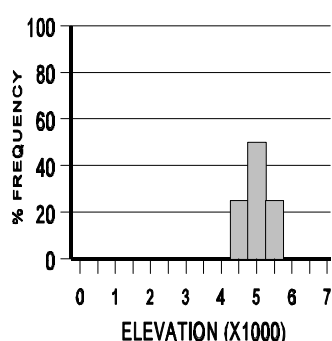
ABMAS/VAME/CHUM (N=8; FS=8)



Distribution. Shasta Red Fir/Thin-leaved Huckleberry/Common Prince's-pine occurs in the southern Oregon Cascades on the Butte Falls and Prospect Ranger Districts, Rogue River National Forest, and on the Diamond Lake and North Umpqua Ranger Districts, Umpqua National Forest.

Distinguishing Characteristics. Shasta Red Fir/Thin-leaved Huckleberry/Common Prince's-pine is found at moderate temperatures and precipitation relative to the other plant associations in the Series. White fir and mountain hemlock are usually present and lodgepole pine is mostly absent. Thin-leaved huckleberry, common prince's-pine, queen's cup, and white-flowered hawkweed are usually present.

Soils. Parent material is mostly andesite or basalt, with some tephra. Soils are moderately deep to deep, with an average depth of greater than 41 inches. Average surface rock cover is 10 percent, with 3 percent gravel.



Environment. Elevation averages 5250 feet. Shasta Red Fir/Thin-leaved Huckleberry/Common Prince's-pine generally occurs on southwest to north aspects. Slope averages 21 percent and ranges from 5 to 30 percent. It is found on all slope positions.

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is very high for the Series, averaging 34 species. Overstory tree layer is dominated by Shasta red fir, with Douglas-fir and western white pine common. Shasta red fir dominates the understory, with mountain hemlock and white fir occurring frequently. Golden chinquapin and western white pine occur commonly, and Douglas-fir and western hemlock occur occasionally. Shrub richness is very high for the Series. Thin-leaved huckleberry dominates the shrub layer with high covers common. Dwarf bramble and dwarf Oregongrape occur frequently. Oregon boxwood, pinemat manzanita, and creeping snowberry occur commonly. Herb/grass richness is high for the Series, with common prince's-pine, queen's cup, white-flowered hawkweed, one-sided pyrola, threeleaf anemone, and rattlesnake-plantain occurring frequently. Vanillaleaf, western twinflower, leafy lousewort, round-leaved violet, bigleaf sandwort, and starry false Solomon's-seal occur commonly. Moss cover averages 4 percent.

Upper layer tree cover is intermediate for the Series, averaging 55 percent. Mid-layer and lower layer tree covers are low, averaging 25 and 15 percent, respectively. High shrub cover is low, averaging 1 percent, however, low shrub cover is high averaging 48 percent. Herb/grass cover is intermediate for the Series, ranging from 8 to 70 percent, with an average of 22 percent.

| Common name | Code | Constancy | Cover | Richness |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
| <u>Overstory trees</u> | | | | 2 |
| Shasta red fir | ABMAS | 88 | 29 | |
| Douglas-fir | PSME | 50 | 31 | |
| Western white pine | PIMO3 | 50 | 4 | |
| <u>Understory trees</u> | | | | 5 |
| Shasta red fir | ABMAS | 100 | 23 | |
| Mountain hemlock | TSME | 88 | 15 | |
| White fir | ABCO | 88 | 11 | |
| Golden chinquapin | CACH6 | 63 | 2 | |
| Western white pine | PIMO3 | 50 | 5 | |
| <u>Shrubs</u> | | | | 10 |
| Thin-leaved huckleberry | VAME | 100 | 30 | |
| Dwarf bramble | RULA2 | 88 | 2 | |
| Dwarf Oregongrape | BENE2 | 75 | 5 | |
| Oregon boxwood | PAMY | 63 | 5 | |
| Pinemat manzanita | ARNE | 63 | 2 | |
| Creeping snowberry | SYMO | 50 | 2 | |
| <u>Herbs</u> | | | | 16 |
| Common prince's-pine | CHUM | 100 | 7 | |
| Queen's cup | CLUN2 | 100 | 3 | |
| White-flowered hawkweed | HIAL2 | 100 | 2 | |
| One-sided pyrola | PYSE | 88 | 2 | |
| Threeleaf anemone | ANDE3 | 75 | 1 | |
| Rattlesnake-plantain | GOOB2 | 75 | 1 | |
| Vanillaleaf | ACTR | 63 | 9 | |